1 PARENT ONLY

Total annual income			Monthly	
More than—	But equal to or less than—	rate		
\$750. \$1,000. \$1,250. \$1,500. \$1,750.	\$750 \$1,000 \$1,250 \$1,500 \$1,760	\$75 60 45 30 15	(\$85) (66) (50) (33) (17)	

2 PARENTS LIVING TOGETHER 4

Combined annual income		Monthly	
More than—	But equal to or less	rate to each	
\$1,000 \$1,350 \$1,700 \$2,050 \$2,400	\$1,000 \$1,350 \$1,700 \$2,050 \$2,400	\$50 40 30 20 10	(\$55) (44) (35) (22) (11)

2 PARENTS NOT LIVING TOGETHER

Total annual income of parent		Individual	
More than—	But equal to or less	rate	
\$750. \$1,000. \$1,250. \$1,500. \$1,760.	\$750 \$1,000 \$1,250 \$1,500 \$1,750	\$50 (\$55) 40 (44) 30 (55) 20 (22) 10 (11)	

¹Persons eligible for death compensation based on death occurring bofore Jan. 1, 1957, may, under certain conditions, apply for and receive dependency and indemnity compensation.
¹Except in certain missing persons cases the dependents of veterans who die on or after May 1, 1957, while their life-insurance premiums are waived pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 724 (formerly sec. 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended) are not eligible to receive dependency and indemnity compensation but may be pald death compensation notwithstanding the fact the death occurred after Dec. 31, 1956.
³ The term "widow" includes the widower of any female veteran if such widower is incapable of self-maintenance and was permanently incapable of self-support due to physical or mental disability at the time of the the veteran's death.

Applies also to remarried parent living with spouse,

Applies also to remarried parent living with spouse, with income of spouse counted.

The VA estimates that the bill would benefit the first year 44,900 children at a cost of \$3,082,000—sections 2 and 3 and 30,900 parents at a cost of \$1,743,7 000-section 4. Data on which to base the first year's estimate of cost of section 1 of the bill are not readily available but it is estimated it would not exceed \$209,000. The total first year's additional cost of the bill would thus be approximately \$5 million. It is believed that the additional cost will decrease slightly for the next 4 years.

The VA favors the bill. There has been no increase for this group since January 1, 1957.

APRIL 1, 1963.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,

Chairman, House Veterans' Affairs Com-mittee, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The Disabled American Veterans support the provisions of H.R. 211 which will provide increases in rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to children and parents of deceased veterans. We urge early passage of this measure by the House of Representatives.

CHARLES L. HUBER, National Director for Legislation,
Disabled American Veterans. Washington, D.C., April 1, 1963.

OLIN E. TEAGUE, Chief, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

Veterans of Foreign Wars urges favorable consideration of H.R. 211, which will increase rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to children and parents of deceased veterans. Estimated 45,000 children and 31,000 parents have not received compensation increase since 1957. although cost of living has increased more than 11 percent. This group is long overdue for this increase. Urge immediate passage of H.R. 211.

FRANCES W. STOVER, Director, National Legislative Service.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 211. This bill will increase the monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable for parents and children of veterans dying from service-connected causes. Dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows is geared to basic active service pay. Whenever military pay is increased the rate of dependency and indemnity for widows is automatically increased. This is based upon the formula of \$112 plus 12 percent of the basic pay of the deceased husband. Other classes of survivors, specifically children and parents, do not participate in this automatic adjustment. Instead, they receive a flat payment established by law.

Military pay was last increased on June 1, 1958. The widows' rates, of course, were adjusted at that time. The Armed Services Committee, as I understand it, is presently considering legislation to increase the basic pay of the military. Widows of veterans dying from service-connected causes will, of course, participate in any increase enacted into law.

Parents and children of deceased service-connected veterans, however, are not so fortunate. If their rate of compensation is to be increased, it must be accomplished directly by congressional action. H.R. 211 proposes to do exactly that. The rate of payment for these groups has remained constant since the Serviceman's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act became effective on January 1, 1957. The Consumer Price Index, reflecting the increased cost of living, has risen 11.3 percent since the Survivor Benefits Act became law. This bill will increase by 10 percent the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for these groups not geared to military pay. The Veterans' Administration has estimated the first year cost of the bill at approximately \$5 million with a slight decrease in this figure for each of the next 4 years. I believe this legislation is justified and urge that it be passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 211?

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill

A motion to reconsider was laid on the

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. ALBERT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CUBAN LIBERATION MOVEMEN'T

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have today sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

The PRESIDENT, The White House. Washington, D.C.

We must end the harasment, which this Government has carried on, of liberty-loying anti-Castro forces in Cuba and in other Rads. While we cannot violate international law, we must recognize that these exiles and rebels represent the real voice of Cuba, and should not be constantly handlcapped by our Immigration and Justice Department authorities.

Congressman August E. Johansen.

If my message actually reaches the President's desk I hope he will give it the thoughtful and respectful consideration its authorship deserves.

I say this because my telegram, in its entirety, is a verbatim quotation of a public statement made in Johnstown, Pa., October 15, 1960, by Democratic Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy.

Now that the Kennedy administration has, over the past weekend, imposed completely unprecedented restrictions on the Cuban exiles, where do we-or theygo from here?

Will the next logical step be imposition by the United States of a total blockade of Cuban exile forces and a complete ban on any Cuban liberation activities "launched, manned or equipped" from any Western Hemisphere base?

Are we preparing to enforce the Communist "peace" of Castro and the Soviet Union in Cuba—by armed might, if necessary?

Where is our "peace at any price" policy leading us?

Is the President's statement of September 13, 1962, "We shall continue to work with Cuban refugee leaders who are dedicated as we are to that Nation's future return to freedom," now a dead letter?

I call attention of the House to the irony of an Associated Press report from Havana appearing in the morning newspapers. It quotes Castro as saying that it will take only "a few more weeks" to wipe out remaining rebels operating on Cuban territory.

And I also include, without comment, the following page 1 editorial from the March 24 1963 issue of the Worker, official organ of the Communist Party